

(d) CLARIFICATION OF TYPES OF SPACES THAT MAY BE INCLUDED IN COVERED MULTIFAMILY TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROJECTS.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section 2052 is amended by striking “or job training programs” and inserting “job training programs, other types of residential units, or other uses that the Secretary considers necessary for the sustainability of the project”.

(e) LOAN DEFAULTS.—Section 2053 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) The Secretary may impose such penalties or require such collateral as the Secretary considers necessary—

“(1) to discourage default on a loan issued under this subchapter; or

“(2) to mitigate harm to the Department from default on a loan issued under this subchapter.

“(d) The Secretary shall administer any property coming under the jurisdiction of the Secretary by reason of default on a loan issued or guaranteed under this subchapter in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary for that purpose. Such administration of property may include selling, renting, or otherwise disposing of property as the Secretary considers appropriate.”.

(f) PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF VETERANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter VI of chapter 20 of such title, as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2056. Preferential treatment of veterans

“No provision of Federal or State law may prohibit a multifamily transitional housing project described in section 2052(b) of this title from offering preferential treatment to veterans.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter, as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2056. Preferential treatment of veterans.”.

(g) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 2052 of such title is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “counseling” both places it appears and inserting “counseling”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “, as assessed under section 107 of Public Law 102-405”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 526—DESIGNATING MAY 16 THROUGH MAY 22, 2010, AS “NATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE WEEK”

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 526

Whereas the National Association for Search and Rescue and local search and rescue units across the United States have designated May 16 through May 22, 2010, as “National Search and Rescue Week”;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the importance of search and rescue services that are provided by both salaried and volunteer citizens through county sheriff offices and military entities;

Whereas throughout the history of the United States, search and rescue personnel have served the people of this Nation by

helping to save the lives of fellow citizens who are lost or injured;

Whereas search and rescue personnel continually offer educational services that provide individuals with the survival knowledge necessary to live safely in diverse environments, from mountains to deserts and across both the urban and remote areas of this Nation;

Whereas search and rescue personnel train continually in order to maintain mission readiness and to be able to address complex search and rescue situations with both knowledge and skill;

Whereas search and rescue personnel are instrumental during national emergencies or natural disasters, as they are willing and able to respond and remain on missions for many weeks;

Whereas search and rescue personnel are required to be focused and dedicated in order to carry out missions that involve personal sacrifice of time, finance, and property, and place their own lives in danger;

Whereas in the United States, more than 500 individuals have sacrificed their lives during search and rescue missions or training; and

Whereas search and rescue personnel shall always be recognized as essential to protecting the lives of the citizens of this Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 16 through May 22, 2010, as “National Search and Rescue Week”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness and appreciation of the role that search and rescue personnel perform in their communities so “that others may live”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 527—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF AN APPROPRIATE DATE AS “NATIONAL CHILDHOOD STROKE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 527

Whereas a stroke, also known as a cerebrovascular accident, is an acute neurologic injury that occurs when the blood supply to a part of the brain is interrupted by a clot in the artery or a burst of the artery;

Whereas a stroke is a medical emergency that can cause permanent neurologic damage or even death if not promptly diagnosed and treated;

Whereas 1 out of every 4,000 live births, and 11 out of every 100,000 children overall, have a stroke each year;

Whereas an individual can have a stroke before birth;

Whereas a stroke is among the top 10 causes of death for children in the United States;

Whereas 20 to 40 percent of children who experience a stroke die as a result;

Whereas stroke may recur in 20 percent of children;

Whereas the average time from onset of symptoms to diagnosis of a child having had a stroke is 72 hours;

Whereas no medication has been Federally approved for pediatric stroke treatment;

Whereas many children who experience a stroke will suffer serious, long-term neurological disabilities, including hemiplegia (which is paralysis of 1 side of the body) seizures, speech and vision problems, and learning difficulties;

Whereas such disabilities may require ongoing physical, occupational, and speech therapies, as well as surgeries;

Whereas the permanent health concerns and treatments resulting from strokes that occur during childhood and young adulthood have a considerable impact on children, families, and society;

Whereas very little is known about the cause, treatment, and prevention of childhood stroke;

Whereas medical research is the only means by which the people of the United States can identify and develop effective treatment and prevention strategies for childhood stroke;

Whereas early diagnosis and treatment of childhood stroke greatly improves the chances that the affected child will recover and not experience a recurrence; and

Whereas the Pediatric Stroke Network, Inc. should be commended for being the first online support group for families affected by pediatric stroke to be registered with the American Heart Association and for the ongoing legislative and awareness endeavors of the group: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of an appropriate date as “National Childhood Stroke Awareness Day”; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to support the efforts, programs, services, and advocacy of organizations that work to enhance public awareness of childhood stroke.

SENATE RESOLUTION 528—DESIGNATING MAY 15, 2010, AS “NATIONAL MPS AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BURR, Mr. INOUE, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 528

Whereas mucopolysaccharidosis (referred to in this resolution as “MPS”) are a group of genetically determined lysosomal storage diseases that render the human body incapable of producing certain enzymes needed to break down complex carbohydrates;

Whereas MPS diseases cause complex carbohydrates to be stored in almost every cell in the body and progressively cause cellular damage;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS—

(1) adversely affects the human body by damaging the heart, respiratory system, bones, internal organs, and central nervous system; and

(2) often results in mental retardation, short stature, corneal damage, joint stiffness, loss of mobility, speech and hearing impairment, heart disease, hyperactivity, chronic respiratory problems, and, most importantly, a drastically shortened life span;

Whereas symptoms of MPS are usually not apparent at birth;

Whereas, without treatment, the life expectancy of an individual afflicted with MPS begins to decrease at a very early stage in the life of the individual;

Whereas research has resulted in the development of limited treatments for some MPS diseases;

Whereas promising advancements in the pursuit of treatments for additional MPS diseases are underway as of the date of agreement to this resolution;

Whereas, despite the creation of new remedies, the blood-brain barrier continues to be

a significant impediment to effectively treating the brain, which prevents the treatment of many of the symptoms of MPS;

Whereas treatments for MPS will be greatly enhanced with continued public funding;

Whereas the quality of life of the individuals afflicted with MPS, and the treatments available to those individuals, will be enhanced through the development of early detection techniques and early intervention;

Whereas treatments and research advancements for MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS diseases;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS diseases extends to individuals within the medical community;

Whereas the cellular damage that is caused by MPS makes MPS a model for the study of many other degenerative genetic diseases;

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS diseases can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that has the ability—

(1) to raise public awareness about MPS; and

(2) to encourage and facilitate increased public and private sector research for the early diagnosis and treatment of MPS diseases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 15, 2010, as “National MPS Awareness Day”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of “National MPS Awareness Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 529—CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF LENA MARY CALHOUN HORNE AND HONORING HER FOR HER TRIUMPHS AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND HER STEADFAST COMMITMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BURRIS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 529

Whereas Lena Mary Calhoun Horne was a trail-blazing performing artist whose life exemplified her commitment to social justice, peace, and civil rights;

Whereas Ms. Horne was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 30, 1917, and joined the chorus of the famed Cotton Club in Harlem at the age of 16 and debuted on Broadway one year later in the musical “Dance With Your Gods” (1934);

Whereas during the 1940s, Ms. Horne was one of the first African American women to perform with a white band ensemble, the first black performer to play the Copacabana nightclub, and among the first African Americans to sign a long-term Hollywood film studio contract, garnering her roles in a host of films, including “Thousands Cheer” (1943), “Broadway Rhythm” (1944), “Two Girls and a Sailor” (1944), and “Ziegfeld Follies” (1946);

Whereas her rendition of the title song to the 1943 film “Stormy Weather” became a major hit and among her signature pieces, which also included “Deed I Do”, “As Long As I Live”, and Cole Porter’s “Just One of Those Things”;

Whereas Ms. Horne recorded prolifically into the 1990s and the record “Lena Horne at

the Waldorf-Astoria” became the best-selling album by a female singer in RCA Victor’s history;

Whereas Ms. Horne earned four Grammy Awards during the course of her career, including the Recording Academy’s Lifetime Achievement Award in 1989, a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Image Award in 1999, and a Kennedy Center Honor in 1984;

Whereas Ms. Horne appeared extensively on television, including specials with Harry Belafonte, Tony Bennett, numerous musical reviews and variety shows, and appearances on programs like “Sesame Street” and “The Cosby Show”;

Whereas she was nominated for her first Tony Award in 1957 for her role in the musical “Jamaica”, and her 1981 one-woman Broadway show, “Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music”, earned her a Tony Award, a Grammy Award, and ran for more than 300 performances;

Whereas despite Ms. Horne’s pioneering contract with MGM studios, she was never featured in a leading role during the 1940s and 50s because her films had to be reedited for theaters in Southern States that proscribed films with black performers;

Whereas Ms. Horne was outspoken in her fight for racial equality;

Whereas during World War II, she used her own money to travel and entertain the troops;

Whereas while Ms. Horne performed at Army camps for the U.S.O., she became an outspoken critic of the treatment of African American servicemen and refused to sing before segregated audiences and at venues in which German Prisoners of War were seated in front of black soldiers;

Whereas during the late 1940s, Ms. Horne sued a number of restaurants and theaters for racial discrimination;

Whereas Ms. Horne was only two years old when her grandmother, suffragette, and civil rights activist Cora Calhoun enrolled her as a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and she was an honorary member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and worked for years with the Urban League;

Whereas she participated in numerous civil rights rallies and demonstrations—marching with Medgar Evers in Mississippi, performing at rallies throughout the Nation for the National Council of Negro Women, and taking part in the March on Washington in August 1963 at which the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech;

Whereas her commitment to civil rights and political views may have resulted in her appearance on Hollywood “blacklists” during the 1950s;

Whereas Ms. Horne worked with Eleanor Roosevelt to pass antilynching legislation;

Whereas with her wide musical range and consummate professionalism, she rose beyond Hollywood’s stereotypical portrayals of African American as maids, butlers, and African natives; and

Whereas her poise, grace, and courage paved the way for generations of women and African Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate celebrates the life and achievements of Lena Mary Calhoun Horne and honors her for her triumphs against racial discrimination and her steadfast commitment to the civil rights of all people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 530—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL WOMEN’S HEALTH WEEK 2010”, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. DODD, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 530

Whereas women of all backgrounds should be encouraged to greatly reduce their risk of common diseases through preventive measures such as a healthy lifestyle, by engaging in regular physical activity, eating a nutritious diet, and visiting a healthcare provider to receive regular check-ups, and preventative screenings;

Whereas significant disparities exist in the prevalence of disease among women of different backgrounds, including women with disabilities, African American women, Asian and Pacific Islander women, Latinas, and American Indian and Alaska Native women;

Whereas healthy habits should begin at a young age;

Whereas it is important to educate women and girls about the significance of awareness of key female health issues;

Whereas it is recognized that the offices of women’s health within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality are vital to providing critical services in supporting women’s health research, education, and other necessary services that benefit women of any age, race, or ethnicity;

Whereas annually, National Women’s Health Week begins on Mother’s Day and celebrates the efforts of national and community organizations working with partners and volunteers to improve awareness of key women’s health issues; and

Whereas in 2010, the week of May 9 through May 15 is dedicated as “National Women’s Health Week 2010”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of preventing diseases that commonly affect women;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of “National Women’s Health Week 2010”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States to use the start of “National Women’s Health Week 2010”, on May 9, 2010, as an opportunity to learn about health issues that face women;

(4) calls on the women of the United States to observe National Women’s Check-Up Day by receiving preventive screenings from their health care providers; and

(5) recognizes the importance of federally funded programs that provide research and collect data on common diseases in women.

SENATE RESOLUTION 531—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL HEPATITIS AWARENESS MONTH AND WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Ohio) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 531

Whereas infection with the hepatitis B and C viruses and the incidence of liver disease